Bedford Inquirer.

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April, 1861—tf.

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May 10, 1865.

Poetry.

QUERIES.

"If a person feel a person treading on his toes,
Need a person ask a person how a person knows."

Is it any body's business,
If a gentleman should choose
To wait upon a lady,
If the lady don't refuse?
Or, to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know,
Is it any body's business
If a lady has a beau!

Is it any body's business
When the gentleman does call,
Or when he *leaves* the lady,
Or if he leaves at all?
Or is it necessary
That the curtain should be drawn,
To save from further trouble
To out side lookers-on?

Is it any body's business
But the *lady's*, if her beau
Rides out with *other ladies?*
And doesn't let her know?
Is it any body's business
But the *gentleman's*, if she
Should accept another escort,
Where *he* doesn't chance to be?

Is a person on the side-walk,
Whether great or whether small:
Is it any body's business
Where that person means to call?
Or if you see a person
And he's *calling* anywhere,
Is it *any of* YOUR *business*
What *his* business *may be there?*

The substance of our query,
Simply stated would be *this:*
Is it ANY BODY'S BUSINESS
What ANOTHER'S BUSINESS IS?
If it is, or if it isn't,
We would really like to *know*
For we're certain if it isn't,
There are SOME who MAKE IT SO.

If it *is* we'll join the rabble,
And act the nobler part
Of the TATTLERS and *defamers*,
Who throng the public mart;
But if not, we'll act the teacher,
Until each *meddler learns*,
It were better in the future
To mind his OWN concerns.

Political.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

What are the conditions of reconstruction? What the essential prerequisites to the restoration of the late rebel states to the full feliowship of the Union? These are questions which the people of this country have now to consider, and that consideration ought to be thorough and candid. Let it be thorough, in order that the reorganization of civil polity throughout the southern states may be made to conform to those radical ideas of justice on which our whole political fabric is based. Let our investigation be candid, so that we may leave no ground for bitterness and recrimination in the future. That is to say, in starting anew, let the southern states start right, and let all who speak on the subject of reorganization speak freely and without reservation.

We need not vex ourselves in this discussion with the various theories, some of them metaphysical in the highest degree, which have been put forward, bearing upon reconstruction. It is enough for us to know, as a matter of fact, that the southern states have not now any representation in the councils of the nation; that they have at present no voice in the control of the government. Their representatives, known and acknowledged as such, and as such entitled to an equal share with the representatives of all the other states in the federal legislature, openly withdrew from the government after the election of President Lincoln. They did not, save in the two honorable instances of Messrs. Hill of Georgia, and Bouligney of Louisiana, resign their places in Congress—leaving vacancies to be possibly filled thereafter. To do this would have belied the principle in virtue of which they claimed to act. They did not mean that their places, once vacated, should ever be refilled. In those cases where they did not act in obedience to positive instructions from the several state legislatures, their co-conspirators who misled public opinion throughout the South easily managed to have their action in withdrawing duly ratified. During the next four years it accordingly happened that no successors to these voluntary absentees came to Washington. The southern representatives had, at last, seceded, and the question as to how far such a secession might proceed had been submitted to the ordeal of battle. It has been definitely ascertained since then what may be the limit of secession; and the question now is, upon what terms may those states which adopted the principle of secession resume their relations with the Union?

The question is eminently a practical one. The common sense view of President Lincoln suits best the temper of our people, and accords most fitly with the spirit of our institutions. Discarding the fine-spun theories, which can never be made to suit everybody, what the great mass of the people want is that the late rebel states be re-established, as soon as practicable, in their proper and normal relations to the United States.

It is evident from the outline above given, of the course adopted by the seceding states, that they are themselves precluded from dictating, as some would seem desirous to have them do, the terms of readmission. They are, in legal phrase- estopped from denying the virtue of secession. Repudiating the doctrine now is very good, as far as it goes; and it is certainly a healthful symptom. But the historical fact is that the principle of secession received its finishing blow at the hands, not of southern legislatures, but of the loyal people throughout the country who opposed its arrogant pretensions by force and arms, and in the combat slew it. By virtue of the title thus acquired, which is, in effect (call it what we will) the right of conquest, that is, the title of the superior power, those same loyal people now assume to declare what shall be the terms of readmission into the Union of those who voluntarily and without cause left it. They are far from any desire of vengeance, they do not wish to use harsh measures because they are harsh, but they would be worse than foolish to ask less than such measures as seem to them to afford perfect security for the future. The question of reconstruction will be determined by this rule, quite irrespective of any theories, whether of state equality or state suicide.

In seeking, therefore, to define these measures of security, the American people have only to guide themselves by the same chart which has brought them with safety through the dreadful events of the last four years—their institutions being not merely unharmed, but, on the contrary, purified and perfected. The chart is the consititution of the United States, and the special provision which governs the question of reconstruction is found in article fourth, section fourth: "The United States shall guaranty to every state in the Union a republican form of government."

Now, it is of comparatively little consequence, from a practical point of view, whether we consider the late rebel states as alien enemies, and therefore outside of the Constitution, or as still component parts of the Union, and therefore entitled to all the rights and privileges of states under the Constitution. One thing is clear; one fact is indisputable; it meets us at the threshold of our inquiries, and we show true wisdom in fairly examining the significance and bearing of it. That fact is the one already referred to, to, namely, the non-representation of the late rebel states in the government.

The question immediately suggested is, How to restore that voluntarily forfeited representation? There is but one way. The states lately in rebellion must, by some method or other, proceed to the business of electing the proper representatives, and the latter must present themselves with their credentials at the national capital. It will then become the duty of Congress to satisfy itself as to the compliance, on the part of those who may thus ask readmission, with the requirements of the organic law. In other words, the Constitutions of the late rebel states, in virtue of which representatives may have been elected, will be then before the people of the United States for their consideration. If they, acting through their representatives in Congress, shall be satisfied that those constitutions accord with the spirit of our laws and are not repugnant to the principles of the organic law, it will remain simply to admit the repentant states into full fellowship. Till they are so satisfied no power on earth can change the present fact of the non-representation of those states in our government.

Now, we understand the President's present course in dealing with the late rebel states to be entirely in accordance with the views here set forth. It could not well be any other, without exciting the apprehensions of the American people. It is an attempt to put the demoralized inhabitants of the southern states in the way of recovering their forfeited privileges. The President seeks, by means of provisional governors, to effect a beginning in the political organization of the southern states. They were stripped of all government by the despotism and anarchy of the Confederate rebellion, and he properly, as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and charged with the duty of caring for the protection of its inhabitants, extends to them a helping hand toward the restoration of political order and civil society. He can do nothing more, as he could nothing less.

If the southern people are ready to resume their relations with the Union, they will assemble in their various state conventions, as they are now doing, under the call of the United States provisional governors, and will act in the premises with such wisdom and good sense as experience and reflection may have taught them. If their eyes are still blinded to the results which have been wrought by the revolution of the last four years, they need not expect a speedy restoration to the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. Governor Hamilton has correctly and well advised the people of Texas in this point. In such an unfortunate event the people of any Southern State must expect to be remanded to whatever provisional government Congress may see fit to prescribe.

The people of the loyal states are anxious for a speedy restoration of the others to the Union. They will not regard with favor any policy that may be proposed, which looks to unnecessarily delaying this good work. But on the other hand, let not the southern people be deluded into the belief that, in their anxiety to accomplish such a restoration, the people who have been loyal to the Union will consent to ignore any of the principles which were at issue between North and South before the war, and which the event of the war has only rendered more dear to every loyal heart. Let not the southern people be deceived, as formerly, with any such absurd idea as that the people of the northern states fear the consequences of war and that they now fear to hold firmly to the institutions of the republic, which they believe the war has confirmed and made sure forever. Above all, let the southern people comprehend in its full significance, that the motto of the nation is henceforth contained in those memorable words of Webster, which could be no more than prophecy when he uttered them: "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

Miscellaneous.

WORKING FOR A LIVING.

"I never will marry Mr. Sinclair, ma, so you may as well drop the subject as not. Do you suppose that I'll have a mechanic for a beau, when Sophia Marshall, and Sally Edes and all my associates have young gentlemen to wait on them? Look at his coarse hands; they are too big for a kid glove—there is not a pair imported of sufficient size for him. I'll never marry him, and you may tell father so."

"But, my dear daughter, Tom Emery has only a small salary and you need never think your father will countenance him. Why, child, should you slight a mechanic?—Your father was a journeyman carpenter once."

"Mother, I'll hold my ears if you tell me that again. I've been mortified enough to hear father tell every young gentleman that comes here, about his beginnings, and being bound to old Mr. Gragg as an apprentice. I really left the room the other evening, it was so painful. Certainly he was a master-builder before he retired, and never worked any; he only rode round in his carriage, and superintended his workmen."

"But, my dear, he first earned his horse and carriage by hard labor."

"And what good will all his money do, if he hoards it up, and we girls cannot dress like other people? I'm sure, I'm tired to death with hearing about how you used to live. I want to live well now, and keep up with the fashions."

"If you should accept Mr. Sinclair, Hitty I have no doubt but your father would give you a handsome house, and furnish it beautifully, and do everythig you wish; but if you disobey him and marry a worthless rake you alone must bear the consequence; but I enjoin it upon you, child, to "look before you leap."

Sinclair was the son of a worthy mechanic and chose his father's occupation; but he was well educated and had just offered himself to Hitty, the retired master-builders daughter, and many people thought he had made a great mistake.

Tom Emery was a brainless clerk at two hundred and fifty dollars a year salary—wore white kid gloves, attended operas, threw boquets at Signorina Teresa Parodi, carried a gold opera-glass, a perfumed handkerchief and a gold-headed cane, was cultivating a mustache and whiskers, and above all, did not work for a living—he only sold goods, and changed places about once a month. Yet Hitty thought he was "divine!"

"I should feel pretty, ma," said Hitty one day, "to be seated in my velvet chair, or be in the street wearing my velvet cloak, and meet Sinclair with his working dress on. I'm sure I would not bow to him—what would Effie Grieves think of me?"

"You talk very foolishly, child; Sinclair has a mind and a purse far above your dandy beaux."

"But look at his hands, ma; those awful big hands, and his homely face! Oh, dear, say no more to me about Sinclair. Mr. Emery, ma, is a beauty, and Pa had better not oppose me too much—there are more ways than one to get married."

The mother wiped her eyes, and secretly wished girls had not such silly notions in their heads.

The mother said to her husband that evening: "If our Hitty should marry Tom Emery, I hope you will make the best of it."

Her husband replied that Hitty should never, with his consent marry such a good-for-nothing fop as Tom Emery.

The remainder of the story is easily told. Tom and Hitty eloped, were married, and went to a distant city, where Tom obtained a situation as clerk, which he filled creditably for a year and a half, when his employers found that Tom had been robbing them to enable him to keep up with the world, because his salary was too small to bear the family expenses, for before this time a child had been born unto them. Tom was immediately discharged, and being unable to obtain another situation, took to drinking so much that he is now a confirmed drunkard. They are now living in a miserable condition, with barely enough bread to eat, which Hitty obtains by sewing, and appearances do not indicate any improvement. Hitty has not written to her parents since the elopement, so they know nothing of her whereabouts and situation in life. Truly, the "way of the transgressor is hard."

Mr. Sinclair, the mechanic, has been married lately, to a handsome, well educated and industrious young lady, whose parents are not so wealthy as Hitty's. He is now carrying on business, becoming wealthy, and living happily.

YOUNG MEN--BUSINESS MEN.

It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half of the energy displayed in keeping ahead as is required in catching up when behind will save credit, give more time to attend to business, and add to the profits and reputation of those who work for gain. Be prompt. Keep your word. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man or do a certain thing at a certain moment be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do—do it at once, cheerfully and therefore speedily and correctly. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter at hand, then as promptly go about your business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around saloons, playing old sledge euchre, peanuckle, or other games for whisky. Never "fool" on business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct work to an advantage. Have order—system—regularity—promptness—liberality. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. Whatever you do, do well. Never buy an article simply because the man who sells will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money. A good business habit and reputation are always money. Make your place of business pleasant and attractive, then stay there to wait on customers. Never use quick words or allow yourself to make hasty and ungentlemanly remarks to those in your employ, for to do so lessons their respect for you, and your influence over them. Help yourself and others will help you. Be faithful over the interests confided in your keeping, and all in good time your responsibility will be increased.

Do not be in too great haste to get rich. Do not build till you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not, as you hope or work for success, spend time in loafing, if your time is your own, business will surely suffer if you do. If it is given to another for pay, it belongs to him, and you have no more right to steal it than you have to steal money. Be obliging. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path. More miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask but never beg. Help others when you can without convenience to yourself. But never give when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants. The fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be honest. Be vigilant. Be active and liberal. Keep ahead, rather than behind the times. Young man—cut this out, and if there is folly in the argument let us know.

The above rules have done us good service, and are given as hints to the young men of the country who must be either loafers or gentlemen, business men or bankrupts, respected or uncared for, as they themselves may determine.—*Brick Pomeroy.*

BETTER BURN THEM.

An old card-player, who had spent the best part of his life in this senseless employment, had become so habituated to handling these bits of pasteboard, that wherever he was, or however engaged, he would be constantly moistening his thumb, and involuntarily going through the motions of dealing out cards. If the body had become such a slave to this amusement, what must have been the case of the immortal soul?

A young acquaintance, who had just learned to play, was so elated with his first success that he went out and bought a pack of cards. He called, on his way home, and showed them to the old player, who fingered them over familiarly for a minute, and then returned them, saying, "O well, you had better go home and burn them."

The young man was amazed at such advice from such a source, and it set him to thinking seriously. Surely if any one was competent to judge of the worthlessness of such pursuits he was, and his opinion made so deep an impression upon the mind of the youth that he never played again.

QUIN was at a small dinner-party. There was a delicious pudding, of which the master of the house begged him to partake. A gentleman had just before helped himself to an immense piece of it. "Pray," said Quinn, looking first at the gentleman's plate and then at the dish, "which is the pudding?"

THE EDITOR.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writing of the "editor" of modern times says:

"A discussion now and then arises whether "the news" is a singular or plural noun; or, practically whether we should say, "what is the news," or "what are the new." This question is always open; but that the disseminator of news, that the editor himself is of the plural number, admits of no question. He is duplicated and reduplicated. He regards himself as plural. He speaks of himself as we, like kings. He follows the advice of the senior Weller to his son Samivel:—"That's right Samivel, spell it with a we—spell it with a we!"

"The Editorship is a fourth profession. Once it was occupied by some harums scarum renegade, who had either been expelled from College for his pranks or dropped out for his laziness, or by some broken down lawyer or unsuccessful merchant. The term editor was a synonym for a shiftless, careless jolly, bright, hopeful, rollicking blade, who at a scrape was always in at the death, and out at the elbows. People cried "as poor as a rat," or "as poor as an editor," with equal propriety. Those days are past. Editorship is now a fourth estate, honored and rewarded The editor is educated, energetic, particular in his dress, nice in his tastes, and often rich. He has brains in his head, good meat on his board, and money in his pocket. He is honored, trusted, and—believed!

"But the Editor needs a greater improvement. He needs a higher idea of culture, and a better tone of morals. He should be something loftier than the traditional knight of the quill and scissors. He should be something more than "the snapper-up of unconsidered trifles," or the mere retailer of other men's ideas. That trenchant weapon of his, the pen which can "make the worse appear the better reason," should be wielded always in the cause of Truth and Right. He should stoop only to lift up others, never to depreciate himself. He should be ready to stem as well as to swell the tide of public sentiment. He should both embody and direct public opinion. He should by superior discernment, safely lead the public mind, when he cannot safely follow.

"I would rather be the pilot fish that guides the whale, than the great mass of spouting bluber behind."

THE MITTEN.

Seventeen years ago, there was a fair girl, so pure, so lovely, so refined, that she still rises to mind as almost akin to angels. She was wooed, and ultimately won by a handsome young man of considerable wealth. He sported a fine team, delighted in hunting, and kept a pack of hounds. He neither played cards, drank wine, nor used tobacco. He had no occupation, no calling, no trade. He lived on his money, the interest of which would have supported a man handsomely. I never saw the fair bride till a few days ago. Seventeen years had passed away, and with them her beauty and her youth, her husband's fortune and his life, during the latter part of which they lived in a log cabin on the banks of the Ohio, near Blennerhasset's Island—a whole family in one single room, subsisting on water, fat bacon, and corn bread.

The husband had no business capacity. He was a gentleman of education, of refinement, of noble impulses; but when his money was gone he could get no employment, simply because he did not know how to do anything. For a while he floundered about—first trying one thing, then another; failure was written on them all.

He however, finally obtained a situation; the labor was great, the compensation small—it was that or starvation. In his heroic efforts to discharge his duties acceptably, he over-worked himself and died, leaving his widow and six girls in utter destitution. In seventeen years, the sweet and joyous and beautiful girl had become a broken-hearted, care-worn, poverty-stricken widow, with a house full of children. Young woman, if a rich young man asks you to marry him, and has no occupation, or trade, or calling, by which he could make a living if he were thrown on his own resources, you may give him your respects but give him the mitten. —*Dr. Hall.*

A CAPITAL BATH.

An open window, with the direct rays of the sun coming in, will be good for the little one. On a hot summer day, to lay it down near the window, quite nude, and let it lie for some minutes where the rays of the sun may fall upon its skin, will give it new life. There is vital relation between sunshine and a vigorous human being. Seclusion from sunshine is one of the greatest misfortunes of civilized life. The same cause which makes potato vines white and sickly when grown in dark cellars, operates to produce the pale, and sickly girls that are reared in our parlors. Expose either to the direct rays of the sun, and they begin to show color, health and strength. When in London, some years ago, I visited an establishment which had acquired a wide reputation for the cure of those diseases in which prostration and nervous derangement were prominent symptoms. I soon found the secret of success in the use of sunshine. The slate roof had been removed and a glass one substituted. The upper story was divided into sixteen small rooms, each provided with lounges, washing apparatus, etc. The patient on entering each his little apartment, removed all his clothing, and exposed himself to the direct rays of the sun. Lying on the lounge and turning over from time to time, each and every part of the body was exposed to the life-giving rays of the sun. Several London Physicians candidly confessed to me that many cases seemingly only waiting for the shroud were galvanized into life and health by this process.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

FATE OF FAST MEN.

The vicious die early. They fall like shadows or tumble wrecks and ruins into the grave—often while quite young, almost always before forty. "The wicked liveth not half his days." The world at once ratifies the truth and assigns the reason, by describing the dissolute life of "fast men;" that is, they live fast; they spend twelve hours in six, getting through the whole before the meridian, and dropping into darkness while others are in the glory of light.—"Their sun goeth down while it is day." And they might have helped it. Many a one dies before he need. Young men of genius, like Burns and Byron, to whom, when dissipated and profligate, thirty-seven is so fatal, and your obscure and nameless wandering stars, who waste their time in libertine indulgence—they cannot live, they must die early.—They put on steam till they blow up the boiler. They run at such a rate that the fire goes out for want of fuel. The machinery is destroyed by rapid speed and reckless wear. Nothing can save them. Their physical system cannot stand the strain they put to it; while the state of their minds is often such that the soul would eat the substance of the most robust body and make for itself a way of escape from the incessant hell of its own thoughts.

PAT AND HIS PIG.

A rollicking Hibernian of the light division in the Peninsula, was trudging along the road with a Pig tied to a string behind him, when, as bad luck would have it, he was overtaken by Gen. Canford. The salutation as may be supposed, was not the most cordial. "Where did you steal that pig you, blundering rascal?" "What pig, general?", exclaimed Paddy, turning round with the most innocent surprise.—"Why that pig you have behind you, you villain." "Well, then, I protest, general," rejoined Paddy, nothing abashed, and turning round to his four-footed companion, as if he had never seen him before, "it is scandalous to think what a wicked world we live in, and how ready folks are to take away an honest boy's character. Some blackguard, wanting to get me into trouble, has tied that baste to my cartooch box." The general smiled and rode on.

SMART.—Two men dining at the League in Philadelphia, the other day, the singular freaks of lightning were referred to, and especially a recent occurrence where the fluid entered a store, lit a hanging lamp, and then peaceably disappeared. Said one, "That is the most remarkable freak I ever knew it to perform." "Yes replied the other, "it certainly is—it is matchless."

One of the gentlemen was eating boiled jowl, and insisted upon his friend tasting how very good it was. "Why," said he, tasting some, "this is nearly as good as tongue!" "Yes," replied the other, "it is next to it!"

A GENTLEMAN who had long been subject to the nocturnal visitation of theives in his orchards, wishing to preserve his property without endangering any one's life, procured from a hospital the leg of a subject, which he placed one evening in a steel trap in his garden, and the next morning sent the crier around the town to announce that "the owner of the leg left in Mr. Johnson's ground last night, might receive it on application." He was never robbed again.

HOW TO REFUSE A LOAN.—A young city clerk who felt inclined for a trip to the seaside, called upon a friend. "Hal, my dear boy," said he, "I'm off for a holiday, and I find I'm a trifle short—lend me a ten, will you? Hal, after a pause, which apparently included a mental examination of his financial arrangements, replied, "Well—Phil—to tell the you truth—I do not feel—disposed—at present—to make any—permanent investments."

Nothing decisive has occurred at the theater of war in Paraguay. The Paraguayans were marching upon Urrigayann, and had committed atrocities in Corrientes.

The Liberal army, 2,500 strong, under Gen. Escopedo, is threatening Matamoros. It is defended by Gen. Mejia with 1,800 native troops. A Juarist force had taken the town of Catarzo and levied a forced loan of $80,000.

AN EDITOR ON HIS TRAVELS.—"We returned home on Thursday," says an editor, "after a trip of six hundred miles in about three and a half days, having in that time passed over four States, nine railroads, four oxen and a barouche. Any person who has done more in that time, will please forward his address, and the small balance he owes us."

A NEW KIND OF SCULPTOR.—At the——, the other evening, one gentleman pointed out a dandified looking individual to his friend as a sculptor. "What!" said his friend, "such a looking chap as that a sculptor? Surely you must be mistaken." "He may not be the kind of one you mean," said the informant, "but I know that he chisled a tailor out of a suit of clothes last week."

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS AND FRUITS —The lilac in April—"Give me leave." The rose in June—"Well, I'm blowed." The asparagus in July—Cut and come again." Peas in August—"Shell out." The apple tree in September—"Go it, my pippins." The cabbage in December—"My heart's my own."

AT a recent exhibition of paintings, a lady and her son were regarding with much interest a picture which the catalogue designated as "Luther at the Diet of Worms." Having descanted at some length upon its merits, the boy remarked—"Mother, I see Luther and the table; but where are the worms?"

The difficulty arising out of the arrest in Prussia of Germans who had become American citizens for the non-performance of military service required by the Prussian laws continues to excite attention in that conntry. There is every disposition shown by the Liberals to keep on friendly terms with the United States.

Two more telegraphic lines will shortly connect Russia with the north of Europe. The Czar has just given the necessary concessions for laying down a submarine cable between Grislebamn, in Finland and Nystad in Sweden, via the Aland Isles; and another from Cronstadt to Copenhagen, via Bornholm.

In Mexico matters are rapidly improving for the Republicans. Late news from the United States has caused great despondency among Maximilian's adherents, and corresponding elation on the part of the friends of Juarez.

The cholera is decreasing in Italy, but is rapidly increasing in France. At Marseilles many were leaving the city to avoid the pestilence. The deaths from cholera at Constantinople amount to 50,000.

The Seboys and other East Indians are circulating a report that an ancient prophecy of their Brahmins foretells the overthrow of British rule in 1866, and it is feared will instigate insurrection.

A BOSTON Storekeeper the other day struck upon his door the laconic advertisement, "A Boy Wanted." The next morning, on opening the door, he found a little urchin in a basket, labelled, "Here he is."

A LEARNED Coroner, the other day, being asked how he accounted for the great mortality this year, exclaimed, "I cannot tell; there are people dying this year that never died before."

AN Irishman, who was once on a journey, said he never liked to see tables full of books and newspapers where he stopped at night, "for, I can never find any whisky at such places."

Two men were conversing about the ill-humor of their wives. "Ah," said one, with a sorrowful expression, "mine is a Tartar." "Well," replied the other, "mine is worse than that; mine is the cream of Tartar."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

At the Episcopal Convention in Virginia, Bishop Johns earnestly recommended a reunion with the northern branch of the church.

Ex-Rebel Gen. Forest is running a sawmill in a small town in Mississippi.

The Lexington Presbytery of Virginia have declared "that it is neither practicable nor desirable to re-unite with the Northern assemblies."

A great revival of religion is now progressing among the colored population of Richmond. The colored churches in the city are densely crowded every night.

A letter writer from North Carolina, says that unless the Government compels the Rebels to treat the freedmen with less cruelty, there will certainly be a rising of the negroes and bloody retaliation there.

The President set aside Judge Wylie's writ of habeas corpus in the Burch case, not so much to take these men out of the civil courts as to deny a precedent which would, if established, open the prison doors to Wirz or any other criminal who might choose to avail himself of the writ.

The return of peace has already developed the fact that there is a good deal of hard, substantial money in the South, consisting of parcels put away at the outbreak of the war and now brought out into active service.

Bishop Atkinson, of the North Carolina Diocese of the Episcopal Church, in his recent address to the Council of the State, urged a re-union with the Northern Church. He also insisted that the fact of the negroes having acquired their freedom increased the duty of the Church in caring for their spiritual welfare.

In many parts of the South the negro lessees of land have to be protected by the soldiers from the fury of their Rebel neighbors.

Several Rebels have recently been shot in East Tennessee by Union men, who had suffered at their hands during the Rebellion.

The safety of Union men in Louisianna and Mississippi is still very precarious. Negroes are frequently shot down, and no one is punished or even arrested.

After the adjournment of the Council of the Episcopal Church of Virginia on the 21st, a petitition to the President for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, was presented, and received 52 signatures from the 60 clergymen present.

Gen. Carl Schurz has been on a tour through the South. He says he saw no basis for immediate successful reconstruction in any State.

Former disloyal citizens of Virginia, whose property had been confiscated previous to the amnesty proclamation, are having the same restored upon payment of costs.

Five hundred Post-Offices have been reopened in the South since last May.

There is a great scarcity of laborers at Galveston, Texas. Ordinary laborers get $4 per day.

Work is very much delayed in Baltimore ship-yards by the refusal of the white calkers, carpenters, painters and joiners to do any work until the negro workmen are discharged.

A letter from the Plains says that G. P. Parker of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, was recently tied to a wagon by the Indians, surrounded with bacon, and burned to death.

President Johnson has expressed his wish that none should be elected Representatives to Congress from the South who cannot take the test oath; and certain ex-Rebel candidates for that honor in Virginia have withdrawn.

The Richmond Enquirer will reappear in about two weeks, for the first time since the fall of Richmond.

Three colored women are in Washington to secure the pardon of their former master, a planter in Virginia.

The trial of Emerson Etheridge will take place in Memphis, Tenn, as soon as a court martial can be organized.

The pardon of Joseph R. Anderson, of the Richmond Tredegar Iron works has given rise to much unfavorable comment. He was a graduate of west Point, a Rebel brigadier general a notorious blockade runner, and the owner of the most noted foundry in the Confederacy.

De Bow the Southern reviewer has been pardoned.

Mr. Singleton ex-member of the Rebel Congress from Mississippi is reported to have been specially pardoned.

There are no guerrillas in Kentucky, except those in duress and on trial for their lives.

Upward of 17,000 bales of cotton find their way to the Mobile market every week.

Gov. Wells has issued his proclamation calling for the election of Congressmen and State officers of Louisiana, for the first Monday of way to the Mobile market every week.

The Rebel war debt of Alabama amounts to $2,000,000. It is held by the citizens of the State, and forms no part of the Confederate debt property.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Hon. W. Duane, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson and resigned his office rather than remove the deposits from the United States Bank, died at Philadelphia on the 26th ult.

It has been decided that any person who sells any goods, foreign or domestic, whether he has a fixed place of sale or not, is subject to license tax as a dealer. Agents receiving and selling consignments of merchandise thus come under the head of dealers.

Boots and shoes to the value of $1,200,000 were manufactured at Lynn, Mass., last month, which is an increase over any previous month.

There are 103 collieries in Pennsylvania which employ 6,500 hands. The yield in 1864 was 48,462,966 bushels. The value of the coal lands and appurtenances is $12,000,000

A fac simile of the President's signature has been prepared for the purpose of expediting the issue of pardons.

A new issue of fractional currency of the denomination of 50 cents will shortly be made to replace, as far as possible, the last issue of half dollar greenbacks, which have been extensively counterfeited. The new 10 cent currency of the same general form as other new fractional notes will shortly be ready. They are printed on common bank note paper.

The Freshman class in Yale College numbers 150, being the largest ever known.

The United States steamers Saranac and Lawrence sailed from San Francisco on the 14th and 20th in pursuit of the Shenandoah.

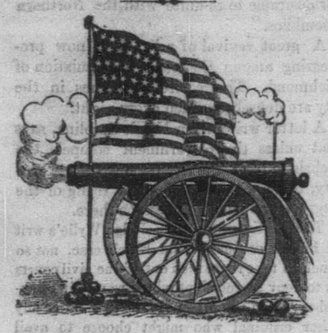
It has been decided that State officials have no right to tax land settled under the Homestead Bill, although they may tax improvements.

Somerset
Allegheny 4,510
Dauphin 1,627
York 2,363

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1865.

VICTORY!!



BRING OUT THE BIG GUN!

Republican Majority in the State from 15,000 to 20,000!

BEDFORD COUNTY ALMOST REDEEMED!

Republican gain 500 on the vote of '62!

COPPERHEAD MAJORITY ONLY 138!

180 Skedaddlers allowed to vote!

Copperheads stuff the ballot-boxes!

Wholesale rascality practiced by them!

The tricks of last fall in a new shape!

The gains in Bedford county and the victory in the State glory enough for one day!

The election on last Tuesday was one of the most animated that has ever been held in this county. The expiring agonies of Copperheadism was even terrible to behold. And never in the history of the county did these men, or any other men, resort to such diabolical rascality as was practiced on this day of election. In Bedford borough and township, their creatures composed a majority of the boards, and a nod, or a wink, or a simple request to accept or reject the vote of any one, by Meyers or Shannon, was all sufficient. Precedents adopted by these worthies, heretofore, when it was to their advantage to establish them, were ignored, men who were as much citizens as they, were rejected and men voted who never had a residence. But to crown the infamy of this base party, led by base leaders, the ballot-boxes were stuffed by some of its agents in both borough and township. The same hand that stuffed the one stuffed the other. No Republican was allowed to enter the room occupied by the respective boards during the day, while we noticed quite a number of those in the interest of that party, were allowed to move in and out at pleasure. With all this studied and designed rascality, the Republican party succeeded in reducing their majority on the vote of 1862, the basis agreed upon by the Chairman of the respective State Central Committees, 500 and upwards, leaving them the trifling majority of 138, to be reduced by a slight army vote, to overcome. While not less than 160 skedaddlers and Bounty Jumpers were allowed to vote. Had these doubly illegal votes been rejected, we would have elected every man on the Republican ticket, without being under the necessity of applying to the Courts which, we will now be compelled to do, to get justice and teach those political charlatans that the laws of the country cannot be violated with impunity. Soldiers who have passed through every ordeal of fire and sword to preserve their country, will not be ruled out of their rights and privileges by the men who forfeited their claims to citizenship. The following are the reported majorities of the different districts as compared with the vote for Auditor General in 1862:

DISTRICTS.	1862. Slenker	1862. Cochran	1862. Slenker's maj.	1862. Cochran's maj.	1865. Davis' maj.	1865. Hartranft's maj.	1865. Union gain.	1865. Union loss.
Bedford bor.	100	79	21		4		17	
Bedford tp.	215	91	124		111		13	
Bloody Run bor.	15	42		27		49	22	
Broad Top	33	79		46		92	46	
Colerain	113	81	32		74			42
Cumb. Valley	178	10	168		104		64	
Harrison	84	42	42			4	46	
Hopewell	48	81		33		62	29	
Juniata	169	42	127		125		3	
Liberty	89	55	34		28		6	
Londonderry	88	45	43		14		29	
Monroe	104	123		19		49	30	
Napier	170	110	60		50		16	
Prov. East	45	107		62		123	61	
Prov. West	30	79		49		79	30	
St. Clair	177	168	9		33			24
Schellsburg bor.	45	22	24		25			1
Snake Spring	63	34	39		27		12	
Southampton	176	36	140		124		16	
Union	125	140		15		28	13	
Woodberry M.	130	140		10		83	73	
Woodberry S.	116	93	23			24	47	

It will be seen by reference to this table that there was a very heavy vote polled, the heaviest ever polled in the county. The Republican gains are pretty uniform on the vote of 1864 throughout, save in St. Clair, where we experienced a dead loss. This we cannot account for; the canvass of the township shows us a return of 231 Republicans and 202 Copperheads, making an aggregate of 433 votes while only 415 were voted. The official vote may explain. We should have had 25 majority allowing them to vote their deserters. Middle Woodberry is the banner township, she gives us 83 majority, a gain of 73, but she could just as easily have given us 100 majority, and if properly canvassed, and the whole vote out, she can give us a majority of 125. All did well. Look at the delightful figures of Bloody Run, Broad Top, Hopewell, Monroe, the Providences, Union, the Woodberries and Cumberland Valley! Where all did so well how can we discriminate. One more turn of the wheel and Bedford county will have buried the last vestige of Copperheadism.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1862 AND 1865.

The following table shows the vote in Pennsylvania in 1862, where the contest was between Thomas E. Cochran (Republican) and Isaac Slenker (Democrat) for the position of Auditor General, and the reported majorities of Tuesday as far as heard from:

COUNTIES:	Auditor Gen'l. 1862. Cochran	Auditor Gen'l. 1862. Slenker	Auditor Gen'l. 1865. Hartranft's majority	Auditor Gen'l. 1865. Davis' majority
Adams	2,555	2,966		
Allegheny	12,323	7,895	5,000	
Armstrong	2,250	2,476	300	
Beaver	2,268	1,734	771	
Bedford	1,679	2,320	146	138
Berks	4,550	10,464		5,200
Blair	2,485	1,894	724	
Bradford	5,824	1,761	3000	
Bucks	5,855	6,562		371
Butler	2,770	2,615	322	
Cambria	1,535	2,734		
Cameron	196	136		
Carbon	997	1,097		176
Centre	1,856	2,687		189
Chester	7,224	4,870	2,000	
Clarion	1,396	2,355		790
Clearfield	1,315	2,167		78
Clinton	1,157	1,544		353
Columbia	1,382	2,952		
Crawford	5,006	3,589	2,000	
Cumberland	2,671	3,515		425
Dauphin	4,150	3,276	1,250	
Delaware	2,772	1,461	1301	
Elk	275	586		
Erie	4,255	2,713	1794	
Fayette	2,709	3,639		589
Franklin	3,157	3,140	117	200
Fulton	726	1,009		174
Forest	82	59		200
Greene	949	2,869		1146
Huntingdon	2,466	1,823	952	800
Indiana	3,396	1,596	2,120	
Jefferson	1,412	1,483	77	200
Juniata	1,094	1,548		250
Lancaster	11,471	6,532	5,336	
Lawrence	2,551	1,053	1,367	
Lebanon	3,045	2,213	1,147	
Lehigh	2,806	4,750		1053
Luzerne	5,768	8,389		529
Lycoming	2,608	3,521	250	
McKean	784	628		
Mercer	3,421	3,049	850	
Mifflin	1,468	1,370	49	35
Monroe	456	2,118		1509
Montgomery	5,118	6,765		1020
Montour	765	1,239		
North'mpton	1,969	4,460		1949
Northumb'd.	2,085	3,068		
Perry	1,917	1,959	200	
Philadelphia	36,124	33,323	8,400	
Pike	135	767		587
Potter	1,103	326		
Schuylkill	5,481	7,075		834
Snyder	1,592	1,253		
Somerset	2,475	1,415	1,200	
Sullivan	279	608		
Susquehanna	3,945	2,749	1285	
Tioga	2,792	806		
Union	1,580	1,155	470	
Venango	2,565	2,497	325	
Warren	1,868	1,213		
Washington	3,784	4,163		
Wayne	1,819	2,760		
Westmore'l'd	3,693	5,040		1,000
Wyoming	1,154	1,345		
York	4,310	7,896		2,000
Total	215,616	219,140		

LATEST.

Just before going to press we received the following dispatch:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1865.

Hon. John Cessna:

Returns come in very slowly, but indicate a very large Union majority in the State. Landon, White, Ridgeway and M'Conaughy are elected to the Senate. Gain of several members in the house. Mann's majority 9,000.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY.

The latest news from Ohio indicates the election of Cox for Governor by 25,000.

YE "LITTLE BERKS."

Cumberland Valley has done nobly. From *ten* voters in 1862, we have risen to *seventy*, and to-day we have the proud satisfaction of recording the enormous gain of sixty-four votes in this hitherto boasted stronghold of the ancient "*dim*-ocracy." The principles of the Union party are firmly rooted in the people of Cumberland Valley. Thanks to our gallant boys in blue.

MIDDLE WOODBERRY.

Middle Woodberry has covered herself with glory. We knew she had latent strength, and it only required an effort to exhibit her mighty prowess at the ballot box. Whilst she had thundered defeat and consternation into the retreating squadrons of copperheadism, she can poll fifty more Union votes next fall. Gird on your armor, and be ye ready for the next conflict!

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

The Copperheads stuffed the ballot-boxes in Bedford Borough and township giving them thirteen more ballots than they had voters. We expect the *Gazette* to make an effort to palm this dastardly trick off on the Republicans. The Cops only allowed their friends the run of the board, this accounts for the ready manner in which the trick was accomplished. These are the fellows who cry fraud! fraud! and stuff the ballot-boxes

EAST PROVIDENCE.

All honor to the Union men of East Providence, who have so nobly sustained the untarnished fame of their township. East Providence may, like Maine, well adopt the motto, "Dirigo," I lead the way; her star never sets.

☞Our Woodberry friends will be astonished to hear that they imported votes from Blair county. We suppose East Providence colonized from Fulton. It is too bad that these districts have in-CUR-red the displeasure of the Copperheads.

☞How are you, Negro Suffrage? The *Gazette* said before the election that by voting the Republican ticket our Republican friends would endorse Negro Suffrage. Do you think they did? How are you Negro Suffrage?

☞The editor of the Bedford *Gazette* retired early on Tuesday evening and was very much annoyed by the Republican boys in the street. Can any body tell us the reason why?

☞Several flags were displayed by our Copperhead friends on the day of election, but since then they have gallantly hauled down their colors! Wonder whether they were stolen?

☞Very amusing—to hear the Copperheads condoling with each other over their losses in this county. They CUR-tail the reasons very philosophically.

☞"We will have 600 majority or burst the boiler!"—*B. F. Meyers.*

How are you, 600?

EDITORS TABLE.

The Atlantic Monthly for October makes its appearance promptly, it contains fewer and longer articles than usual. The Needle and Garden by Mr. Morris is concluded in this number. The other articles are, Saints Who Have Had Bodies, by G. Reynolds; No Time Like the Old Time, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Coupon Bonds, II, by J. T. Trowbridge, The Author of "Saul," by Bayard Taylor; John Jordan, by Edmund Kirke; Noel, by Henry W. Longfellow; Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, II by D. A. Wasson; Dr. Johns, IX, by Donald G. Mitchell; Down the River, by Harriet E. Prescott and Abraham Lincoln, a poem of several pages, by H. H. Brownell.

Harper's Magazine for October is unusually interesting. It also contains forty-two engravings illustrative of original papers. Its contents are "Down in the Cinnabar Mines;" "Visit to the Isle of the Puritans." —"White Wings"—"Sherman's great march"—"One of my Scholars"—"In the Steerage"—"Oolie"—"Leaving Naples"—"Jefferson Davis"—"My Burglar"—"On the Shore"—"Armadale"—The raising of the Frigates"—"Fighting Joe Hooker"—"Our Mutual Friend"—"A Battle Relic" —"Give them work"—"Record of Current Events"—"Easy Chair" and "Editor's Drawer."

"ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE" for October comes to us freighted with its usual variety of useful, interesting and instructive reading for the fireside and family. The embellishments are beautiful and gotten up in an artistic manner. It contains a rich fund of literary matter and is deserving of a liberal patronage.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS" for October contains Grandfather's Chestnut Tree, Gipsy Children's Song, How the Indian Corn Grows, The Cruise of the Leopold, Half-hours with Father Brighthopes, Dog Carlos, Afloat in the Forest, Winning his way, Aunt Esther's Stories, Hush-a-by, and Round the Evening Lamp. Every family should take our Young folks. It is published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Mass.

"THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW" for September is on our table, and contains seven articles under the following heads: 1, Examination of Sir Wm. Hamilton's Philosophy by Mill. 2, Burlesque Poetry. 3, Carlyle's History of Frederick the Great. 4, Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie Bart. 5, Mr. Russell on Salmon. 6. Sensation Novelists: Miss Braddon. 7, Frost and Fire.

"THE HORTICULTURIST" for October is on our table with its usual amount of interesting and instructive matter on various subjects pertaining to its peculiar sphere.

THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY for October is full of interesting articles on Horticultural subjects and will be read with delight by every one interested in the culture of flowers and fruits.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for this Month is crowded with seasonable and instructive articles. It is without a rival as an agricultural journal and should be in the hands of every one who has any ground to cultivate either for pleasure or profit. It is published by Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York City. Send and get a specimen copy.

☞Who stole "Andy Johnson and the Democratic ticket?" Andy appears to have been too much for the Copperheads to carry. They will have to try some other dodge.

☞Looks like the breaking up of a hard winter—the *dog*-matical chap of the Copperhead Committee.

☞Very long and seedy—the visage of the Copperheads.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 9.

The whole number of postal routes contracted for in the Southern States thus far is 84. The whole number of post offices reopened 807, leaving over 7000 yet to be opened. The growing demand for postal facilities is proved by the fact that one post office was opened in the month of March, 15 in April, 8 in May, 37 in June, 76 in July 220 in August, and 450 in September. The difficulty in opening more lies not in the Department, but in the inability to find men who can take the requisite oath.

During the first quarter of 1865 the total expenses of the Post Office Department were $3,648,869 47. Of this amount $832,435 33 was paid as compensation to postmasters, $126,001 26 to letter-carriers, and $1,781 708 24 for transporting the mails. The receipts for the quarter were $3 837,931 51, showing a net profit of $189,063 04.

North Carolina.—Slavery Forever Prohibited in the State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The following dispatch was received by the President last night:

RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 7—The convention has just passed unanimously the following ordinance: "That slavery or involuntary servitude other than for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited within the State.

The convention will in all probability, ignore the rebel State debt.

The convention has also passed an ordinance providing for the election of Governor, members of the Legislature, and seven members of Congress, on the 6th of November.

The Legislature is to meet on the 19th of November. W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

Robberies and Garroting.—Vigilance Committee Formed.

PITHOLE, Pa., October 7.

Highway robberies in this region are becoming of almost daily occurrence. The scene of operations is on the roads leading to Titusville or Shaeffer, and the parties are so numerous and bold that it is not safe to travel these roads alone. Yesterday Mr. Bothford, of Jamestown, N. Y., while on his way to Shaeffer, was waylaid and robbed of $1500 and a gold watch. He was left for dead, but is still alive, though not expected to recover. Garroting is of almost nightly occurrence here, making it unsafe to be out. Those doing business here are now organizing themselves into a vigilance committee for their own protection, and if any of the parties are caught lynch law will take its course, and no mercy will be shown.

Repentant Rebels in Town—Reopening of the Maryland Club House, Etc.

BALTIMORE, October 9.—The Rebel Generals Joe Johnston and Ewell are still in Baltimore and an unusually large number of Southerners are here awaiting pardon.

General Hancock and a portion of his staff will be at Gettysburg to morrow to view the battlegrounds where Hancock fought so nobly.

The old Maryland Club House, which was closed by General Schenk two years ago for disloyalty, is about being reopened under modified circumstances.

ALABAMA.

We hope that our readers faithfully read and ponder the reports of the proceedings of the various conventions in the late rebel States. The country is fast approaching one of the most critical trials it has experienced. The President and Congress will each express their views upon the question of reorganization. Should they agree we shall all rejoice. Should they differ, it is of the utmost importance that public opinion should be so instructed in the facts as to be firm and intelligent in its demands.

If the spirit of the convention appears to be truly healthy, if they show that they accept all the results of the war honestly and frankly, the difficulties of the situation will be wonderfully relieved. But if their action is seen to have been merely compulsory and reluctant, and it is clear that their faith is still hostile to the spirit and letter of the Government, the day of real peace will be grievously postponed. Of course no sensible man expects the conventions to say that the rebellion was a monstrous crime. But honorable men may fairly be expected to act honorably. They will not shirk nor evade. If they think the States sovreign they will say so. And such men will not be surprised that a nation which has just successfully asserted its supreme sovreignty declines to endanger its victory.

The action of the Alabama Convention was more reasonable than was justly anticipated from its first proceedings. It unanimously resolved that the act of secession was wholly unauthorized and is null and void, but, by a vote of 58 to 34, refused to call it unconstitutional. Slavery was abolished with only [illegible] dissenting voices out of 92, and provision was ordered to be made by the Legislature for the protection of the colored population. By a vote of 60 to 19 the rebel State and Confederate debts were absolutely repudiated. The Convention resolved that the white population only should be the basis of representation; and, by a vote of 61 to 25, decided to submit the amendments to a popular vote.

Such action is good as far as it goes. But the issues are so important that it must be strictly scrutinized. A State which seven months ago was in open and desperate rebellion against the Union upon certain declared grounds now asks to be admitted to a full and equal share in the legislation of the Union upon the conditions thus stated. Let us look closely at their character.

The Alabama Convention by declaring the act of secession null and void admits that the Convention of 1860 had no authority to pass such an act; but by refusing to condemn it as unconstitutional it adheres to the State right of secession, and does not deny that another Convention might lawfully authorize secession. This was the very ground of the rebellion; and the Convention refuses to relinquish it.

Slavery is abolished and prohibited by the act of the Convention. But unquestionably it acted under a certain consciousness of constraint, and it is perfectly competent for another Convention to re establish slavery. If the intention were finally to end slavery, why not have removed it from State control by recommending the adoption of the emancipation amendment to the Constitution of the United States? This would have left no room for suspicion or apprehension.

The Alabama Convention also declared all political power to be inherent in the people, and that all free governments are founded in their authority and established for their benefit; and then proceeded to base the Government upon a minority or a small majority of the people leaving all the rights of the rest in person, property, residence, legal testimony, and marriage, to the absolute will of a class of the citizens.

Thus Alabama, by her Convention offers to return to her equal power in the Union upon condition that the United States will concede the constitutional right of secession and the political outlawry of half the population of the State, that half being entirely composed of the people whom no threat nor falsehood could seduce from their unswerving fidelity to the Union during the darkest hour of the war.

Do the gentlemen of the Convention really suppose that the people of the United States victorious in this tremendous war, will now acknowledge the constitutionality of secession and consent to perpetuate that concentration of political power in a class, which were the mainsprings of the rebellion? Like a shrewd trader Alabama begins with her lowest offer. But she is surely too shrewd to suppose that it will be considered satisfactory.—*Harper's Weekly*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE South Carolina Convention has also agreed upon its offer and adjourned. As we showed last week, the key-note for its deliberations, struck by the Provisional Governor Perry, was the Dred Scott decision.

The Convention repealed the ordinance of secession by a vote of 105 to 3. It declared by 98 to 8 that as slavery had been abolished by the action of the United States authorities it should never be re-established in the State and directed a commission to submit a code to the Legislature for the protection of the colored population. It popularized some of the former purely aristocratic provisions of the Constitution; resolved that the white population only should be the basis of representation; and appointed a committee to go to Washington and intercede for Jefferson Davis, Mr. Magrath, and Mr. Trenholm. So far as apperrs it did not repudiate the rebel debt nor provide for a popular ratification of its action.

The South Carolina Convention, by merely repealing the act of secession, neither denies the right of secession nor the authority of the Convention of 1860. It simply declares that it is now expedient to reconsider and reverse a legitimate action. It repeals the ordinance as a legislature repeals a law which it was perfectly competent to pass. It will not however be forgotten that the act of nullificatiou in 1833 was "repealed;" but the repeal did not prevent the ordinance of secession in 1860. It was not meant to do so. South Carolina then reserved her right to nullify as she now reserves her right to secede. In the present Convention Mr. Hammond, son of the late Senator offered the opportunity of renouncing the ground upon which the rebellion was justified by proposing a series of resolutions, one of which expressly acknowledged that "sovereignty, a unit, absolute and indivisible, which in all nations must exist somewhere, resides in the American people, and its authorized representatives, within the limits of the organic law—the Constitution—is the Federal Government." The resolution went to the committee and did not return.

Like the Alabama Convention, that of South Carolina declared all political power to be inherent in the people and then based the Government upon a minority of the population. The spirit of the Convention may be inferred from the speeches and Message of Gov. Perry and the remarks made by the leading members, as well as by its authentic acts. Even that part of the population which is declared to be vested with political power is not allowed to pronounce upon the proposed Constitution.

Is this an "acceptance of the results of the war?" Is there any evidence here that South Carolina, formally or informally, verbally or inferentially, renounces the theory which has distracted this country for more than a generation and finally culminated in terrible civil war? Does she take the least pledge not to renew the attempt; and however futile the supposition of a renewal may now seem, is it not for that reason all the more important that at this time all shadow of legal pretense for secession shall be utterly removed? Shall not the people of the United States—and not a certain class in South Carolina—who are now to decide this question decide plainly and indisputably and forever, that while the right of revolution for hopeless oppression can never be renounced the right of secession and State sovereignty are fictions too monstrous and perilous to be openly or covertly tolerated for an instant?

It is not an unkind humiliation of those who have been baffled in the most strenuous effort to destroy the Government under the plea of a reserved Constitutional right, to require that they shall at least solemnly renounce that plea before they are admitted to an equal share in the Government. It is not an unwise nor unconstitutional exercise of power to refuse to recognize as republican a political system which puts evry political and personal right of a majority of the population at the mercy of a contemptuons minority. It is not ungenerous to insist that the condition of the return of the bitterest enemies of the Union to a voice in its government shall not be the proscription and oppression of its most faithful friends.

Nor is there any question of authority in the case. Either South Carolina as a State of the Union has the right to refuse to make any change whatever in her Constitution, and to claim the recognition of her Senators and Repsesentatives in Congress exactly as those of New York are recognized, or the United States have the right to insist upon such conditions of her return as good sense and experience may suggest. South Carolina, by the assembling and action of her Convention under the authority of the United States, has already yielded her claim. She acknowledges the authority of the United States to dictate the terms of her return Let the United States not mistake weakness for generosity, nor expect a harvest of palms if they allow dragon's teeth to be sown. *Harper's Weekly.*

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A Great Cotton Fraud--The Government Cheated of Half a Million--Gen. Slocum Responsible.

Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Sept. 24, 1865.

I have obtained a copy of an official document revealing a gigantic fraud upon the Government, in which Major General Slocum was a prominent actor,—whether as a tool of cunning scoundrels or as a participant in their guilty but enormous profits, I will not undertake to positively determine. The facts are as follows:

When General Grant came here in January, 1863, and, encamping at Milliken's Bend, began to assemble the immortal army with which he afterwards captured Vicksburg, the rebel citizens of Madison parish, Louisiana, in which Milliken's Bend is situated, generally fled. Among the most extreme and violent of these people was one Joseph Noland, a cotton planter. Just before his flight, Noland complied with the orders of the rebel authorities by setting fire to his cotton, of which he had a considerable quantity. Most of it was burned up, and Noland left in the belief that it had entirely perished in the fire. It is said, however, that a small quantity escaped destruction; how much I have not been able to ascertain, but from the best information I can gather the amount was about forty bales.

When, in March and in April following, Gen. Grant was fitting up his steamboats to run past the batteries of Vicksburg, he sent about the country and gathered in all the abandoned cotton that could be found, to be used for bulwarks for the protection of boilers and engines against the enemy's fire. There is no evidence, and none has ever been adduced, to prove that Noland's abandoned and unburnt cotton was taken for this purpose, but probably it was. At any rate, however, it was abandoned property, belonging to an enemy of the United States, who tried to destroy it to prevent its falling into our hands, and was clearly subject to the uses of the United States forces, without any right whatever, on the part of the fugitive rebel who owned it to ask for payment.

In process of time, after Vicksburg had fallen, Noland came back to his plantation. It had then become the fashion to present claims for cotton lost during active hostilities, and some six months after Noland's return he was induced by one Delano to make out an allegation that Grant had seized and used six hundred bales of his cotton, with the demand that that number of bales should be returned to him out of captured cotton then lying in the quartermaster's store house in Vicksburg. This claim was presented to Major General Slocum, who was then commanding at Vicksburg, by whom it was treated at first with the indifference it merited as an impudent attempt to defraud the Government for the benefit of a rebel, whose treason could not be denied or even doubted.

Hereupon Noland and his friends gave up the attempt and were looking to other means of making money; but there was then at Vicksburg a shrewd and unscrupulous Northern speculator, named W. S. Grant, who conceived the idea of achieving what Noland had failed to accomplish. He first bargained with Noland to buy the claim for about one-fifths or one sixth of its nominal value, agreeing to pay him for it nearly a thousand dollars *when he had got the cotton.* Then he went to General Slocum, and used such effective argument, that *within two days* that officer delivered to him six hundred bales of cotton from a store house, which for some purpose had been taken out of the hands of the previous regular quartermaster, and put in charge of one Lieut. Steiner, an officer of the 1st Maryland cavalry, who was not a quartermaster, but only acting as such. Not being a bonded officer, of course Steiner was responsible in a somewhat less degree for property of the sort that might be in his hands. He might also be expected to be more pliable than a tried and experienced quartermaster who thoroughly understood his duties and his rights. These six hundred bales Steiner surrendered to Grant upon Slocum's order, as an equivalent for that which Noland pretended to have lost, and this cotton was immediately shipped to New Orleans and sold. But so extraordinary an interest did Gen. Slocum take in the success of the negotiation that he actually sent a confidential staff officer with the cotton, saith Grant, to New Orleans, and this officer did not return until the property was disposed of, and the money for it realized. What sum it produced I cannot say; but my recollection is that at that time cotton was worth in New Orleans $1 35 per pound. The 600 bales contained fully 300,000 pounds, and the whole ought to have netted something over $400,000.

Gen. Washburn afterward came here as Slocum' successor, and learning by accident that Noland, whose former history as a rebel he perfectly understood, had received a large quantity of cotton from Gen. Slocum, he caused the matter to be investigated by a military commission.

Destructive fire in the oil regions.--Four thousand barrels of oil destroyed.

PITHOLE, PA., October 9.—The most destructive conflagration that ever took place in the oil regions occurred this morning about 1 o'clock, which fortunately terminated without loss of life. The tanks of the largest flowing well in Pithole, known as the Grant Well, containing 4000 barrels of oil, caught fire, spreading destruction in all directions.

Thirteen derricks and engine-houses on the following leases were destroyed:—Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 on Holmden Farm, and leases Nos. 2, 4, 5, Marcy Farm covering a square of five acres. The total loss will reach $150,000. All of the oil belonged to the owners of the land interest and United States Petroleum Company of New York. The tanks, buildings, and property, belonging to the owners of the working interest in the well were insured for $29,000 in the Associated Company of New York.

A Roman Catholic priest in Ireland, on the day of the nomination for the county of Westmeath, called upon the mob to give "three cheers for the Fenians."

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.

A Confederate Staff Officer present as Delegate in the Chicago Convention—He Votes for McClellan and the "Failure" Platform—The Camp Douglas Conspiracy.

Dr. Lanford B. Hunt, of Buffalo, New York, late Medical Director of the cavalry forces of the Military Division of the Gulf, furnishes the Buffalo *Express* the following statement:

About June 1st, of this year, I was stationed at Selma, Ala. One morning I received a visit from Col. Cunningham, C. S. A., late Chief of Staff for Gen John Morgon, of Ohio raid notoriety. The conversation turning upon horse flesh, Col. C. said that in the summer of 1864 he was ordered from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Va., and not daring to take the cars, he made the entire distance from Chicago to a point in Virginia, where he could take the cars for Richmond, at the rate of fifty miles a day. Naturally this drew out inquiries as to what he, a Confederate Colonel, was doing in Chicago in the summer of 1864.

Col. Cunningham said that he was a delegate to the Chicago Democratic National Convention from a district in Southern Illinois (his residence is in Tennessee), and that he had the honor of voting for the nomination of McClellan. His real errand there, however, was to release the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas. He had 300 picked men under his command concentrated at Chicago. Upon these he could rely, and he also had the promise of 3,000 Copperheads to assist him. He said that he found the "Copperhead to be only watersnakes. They took to the tall grass." At any rate he got no aid from them, and he said "because they were the d—dest cowards on the footstool."

Col. Cunningham further said that with his reliable 3000 men he could at some loss, have taken Camp Douglas the evening before the Convention met, that he would have done so if everybody else had been as plucky as Alexander Long, of Ohio, that Long was "game," but that Vallandigham was a thorough-going coward, and his lack of moral courage defeated the whole enterprise.

Col. Cunningham is now, I believe, at Nashville, Tennesseee. Should this meet his eye, he will recognize the author, and I am personally accountable to him for the above as a correct version of a conversation which had several witnesses. He will not dispute it, and I only need to call attention to the facts it exhibits.

1. It shows that at least one Confederate officer of high rank was a delegate to the Chicago Democratic Convention and a supporter of McClellan.

2. That the authors of the Chicago platform of 1864, and some of the leaders of that Convention were cognizant of and *particeps criminis* in an attempt to release some 10,000 rebel prisoners and turn them loose in the streets of Chicago to commence the work of rapine and bloodshed.

MISCHIEF BREEDERS.

We met the other afternoon a Texan, who has recently travelled through the southwestern states. He asserts that the New York democratic journals are doing immense mischief in those states and in the whole Southwest, by their language and conduct. "I found in Mississippi as in my own state," he said, "that many planters, who would have gone on with their business, and made contracts with the blacks for their labor, have been induced to stop all efforts at reviving industry, by the language of the *News, World, Metropolitan Record* and other journals of like character. They construe the language of these journals to mean that there is a large party at the North ready to support the ex-slaveholders in any measures which they may choose to adopt in relation to the negroes. They are persuaded that they need not make contracts with their blacks, for that this northern party will help them to establish some compulsory labor system. Therefore they refuse to begin work; they prefer to let their fields lie unplanted—they will wait, they say, for what is going to turn up.

These same men," said our informant, "were ready to accept the best terms they could get four or five months ago. They would have pledged themselves to ratify the Constitutional Amendment at once, by every legislature—but now they learn from the *News* and other northern democratic journals that the democratic party is not in favor of the amendment that it has prevented its ratification in New Jersey and elsewhere, and continues to do so; and they understand from this that the democratic party is ready to assist the southern planters in Congress in establishing a system of serfdom, or apprenticeship, for the freedmen. The belief that they are thus secure of the assistance of a pro-slavery party in the North makes them careless of the present," he continued. "They look to the future; they will begin no new enterprises until this matter is settled and the revival of industry over a large region is checked by these hopes, which the conduct of the democratic party journals has awakened."

We find in the Mississippi correspondence of the *Herald* a report to the same effect:

"It is true that no one, with very rare exceptions, is foolhardy enough to dream of the old form of slavery ever being reinstated; but there are hopes entertained by a large class—a majority, in fact—of the people that a system of warranteeism' will be inaugurated by the next Congress. By warranteeism they mean an enactment of Congress which shall permit the states to make such laws as will compel the negroes to work for stipulated wages and stated lengths of time. The advocates of this warrantee system will be elected to Congress, and I believe that Governor Sharkey, who will most undouptedly be one of the senators, will also favor it; for any man who would announce his enmity to it would stand no chance of election."

Thus the settlement of our difficulties is put off, the reorganization of southern industry delayed, strife and ill-feeling kept up by the conduct and language of the democratic organs. *Evening Post.*

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BODIES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following information relative to the procurement of the bodies of deceased soldiers buried in government cemetaries, will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to the thousands bereaved by the war. Any person desiring to obtain the body of a deceased friend or relative, must be prepared to make an affidavit before a justice of the peace or a notary public, to the effect that he is duly authorized to receive said body and at the same time state the company and regiment to which he formerly belonged. All applications should be made at the office of James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, where a record is kept of a large proportion of those who have fallen during the war, their company, regiment, and rank, together with their conjugal condition, residence of widow or relative, cause of death, and exact locality of their graves. The affidavit must be left at Capt. Moore's office, Washington, where he will receive an order for exhuming the body. The Government makes no charge for furnishing all information relative to the interment of deceased soldiers, but after it has granted the necessary permission to exhume their bodies, relinquishes all care and supervision, and the corpse must be taken from the cemetery by private conveyance, and be prepared for shipment to its destination by the same means. It is essential that a body be so prepared as to prevent an unpleasant odor, which can be done by means of disinfecting powder, or by sealing it in a metalic or air-tight deodorizing case.

Louis Napoleon will invite emigration to Mexico by offering the fullest civil and political franchise, including religious suffrage, and all the blessings conferred upon and secured to Americans.

Mr. Lincoln's plan—Universal suffrage the condition of universal amnesty.

The *Southern Advocate* of Sept. 18th, gives the following quotation from a letter written by President Lincoln to Gen. Wadsworth:

"You desire to know, in the event of our complete success in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and cheerful submission on the part of the South, if a universal amnesty should not be accompanied with universal suffrage. Now, since you know my private inclinations as to what terms should be granted to the South in the contingency, I will here add that if our success should thus be realized followed by such desired results, I cannot see, if a universal amnesty is granted, how, under the circumstances, I can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage, or at least suffrage on the basis of intelligence and military service. How to better the condition of the colored race has long been a study which has attracted my serious and careful attention. Hence, I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pursue in the premises; regarding it a religious duty, as the nation is the guardian of these people who have so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battle-field, where, in assisting to save the life of the Republic, they have demonstrated (in blood) their right to the ballot, which is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD

During the present month work will be recommenced on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad and vigorously prosecuted. It is confidently expected that by the first of January an opening will have been made through the Sand Patch tunnel, and no effort will be spared on the part of the company, it is stated, to bring about an early completion of the road. The prospects of the company at present are represented to be very bright and with the material aid which has been and is still being provided them they intend to push the work rapidly to completion. *Pittsburgh Commercial.*

From Cairo and Memphis.

CAIRO, ILL., Oct. 8.—It is understood that the commission to try Emerson Ethridge will adjourn for several days and efforts are being made to change the place of trial to Memphis.

The Mississippi Central Railroad will be in running order in a few days when passengers can reach New Orleans from Memphis in forty hours.

The steamer *Freestone* was sunk in the Yazoo river on the 27th ult. The freight was saved in a damaged condition. No lives were lost.

In the Memphis Cotton Market prices have advanced two cents. Over 700 bales of cotton passed here during yesterday and to day.

From Europe.

HALIFAX, October 9.—The Royal Mail steamship *China* arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are to the 1st instant, from Liverpool via Queenstown. The rate of discount has been advanced to 4½ per cent. by the Bank of England.

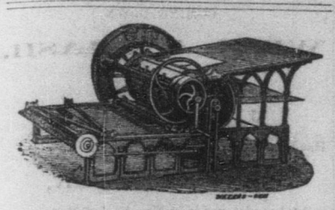
A number of Fenian prisoners were brought before the police magistrates at Dublin on Saturday. The Government counsel stated that large sums of money had been received by some of the prisoners from America.

He said a letter was intercepted in that day's mail containing a large draft for one of them. Some of the correspondence seized shows that the designs of the Fenians were of a most sanguinary character, being the extermination and assassination of the nobility on the breaking out of the revolution.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER.—The Agricultural Commissioner has issued his report for the month just closed. It relates chiefly to farm stock. In the summary he states that the average amounts consumed in Britain and Ireland is about 56,000,000 bushels more than produced.

The deficit of this year will then make it about one third greater, or 72,000,000 bushels. The immense corn crop of this country now grown will enable

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1865.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

☞ We invite attention to the advertizement of twenty acres of land in Middle Woodberry tp., by Col. F. Jordan.

BE READY.—Our readers should be ready to subscribe for the "Family Record" when the agent makes his visit. We understand that it cannot be had at any book store.

There will be a Village Camp-Meeting commenced in the M. E. Church of this place, Friday evening, Oct. 13th, to be continued one week. The services will consist of three sermons each day, and prayer meetings during intervals.

We expect a number of able ministers present.

W. M. SHOWALTER,
Bedford, Oct. 4, 1865. *Pastor.*

☞ We omitted last week to call attention to the fact that Henry F. Irvin has returned from the West and purchased the boot and shoe store of J. Alsip & son, where he is now prepared to furnish all goods in his line of business on the most favorable terms to all who favor him with their patronage. Henry is a clever and obliging salesman and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to customers. Give him a call, and examine his stock, before buying elsewhere.

UNION MEETINGS.—A number of Union meetings were held in different portions of the county since our last issue down to Monday evening previous to the election which were numerously attended. The meeting in Bedford Borough on Monday night in front of the Washington Hotel was the grandest success of the campaign. The officers were Hon. Samuel L. Russell, President, Wm. Kiser, Capt. John Arnold, George D. Shuck, George R. Oster, B. W. Garretson, Capt. C. R. Miller, D. W. Mullne, Wm. Dibert, Vice Presidents, and Hayes Irvin, David S. Elliott, Alexander Lyon, and Dr. Wm. Watson, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Col. Jordan, Hon. John Cessna, Col Filler, M. A. Points, Esq., J. B. Cessna, Esq., and J. T. Keagy, Esq. The meeting was in fine contrast with that of the Copperhead meeting held at the same hour in front of the Mengel House. Hundreds attended the Republican meeting while two or three dozen of boisterous individuals composed the entire audience of Copperheads. Verily Cops the "sere and yellow leaf" has come. Peace to your ashes.

FIRE.—The house occupied until lately by Emanuel Smith, son of Capt. George Smith of Bedford township, was destroyed on last Saturday night by fire. Mr. Smith had erected a new building and had moved into it some time ago. The old building was used as a storehouse and contained several hundren dollars worth of property at the time of its destruction. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The building was locked up, when the fire was discovered, the door was found broke open establishing beyond a doubt that it was fired by some villain after having plundered it. The loss will not be less than $300 which is not covered by insurance.

TURNPIKE FROM PATTONSVILLE TO HOPEWELL.—We have received under date of Yellow Creek, October 2nd, 1865, the following highly interesting letter on the above subject from "Satter," which we would commend to the business men of South and Middle Woodberry. He says:

"The people of the north part of Bedford County have long since felt the necessity of a turnpike road from Morrison's Cove to Hopewell, and strange as it may seem, it is still true that they are yet so regardless of their own interests, as to delay action in an object that is calculated to benefit all classes of men so materially.

The population of the Broad Top mining district is sufficiently large to consume all the surplus produce of the two Woodberry townships, even in the most fruitful seasons, and as a natural consequence, all kinds of produce commands higher prices at Hopewell than at any other market place; but as there is a good road from Pattonsville, through Woodberry, to Hollidaysburg, all the produce which naturally belongs to Hopewell, is carried thither, and sold for less money than if taken to Hopewell.

"The distance from Pattonsville to Hollidaysburg is twenty one miles, and to Hopewell only seven miles, making a difference of twenty eight miles in one trip, besides saving one day's wear of team and one night's Hotel bill, which is no small item in the course of one or more years, to say nothing of the gain by the difference in the prices between the two points. The distance from Woodberry to Hollidaysburg is sixteen miles, and to Hopewell eleven miles, making a difference of ten miles in the round trip, even from that place, and also keeping all the trade within the borders of our own county; and it needs no specific argument to convince any one, that the trade of a country concentrated *in* that country, enhances the value of it.

"Moreover, it would not require more than half the labor, or expense, to construct a good road from Pattonsville to Hopewell, that it would on any other ground of the same distance, for the simple reason, that the whole route is naturally graded, if it should follow the course of Yellow Creek, which would be the shortest route, and all the required material can be said to be on the ground now, and all the waters are well bridged, so that in reality there is little else to be done than breaking the stone to make an excellent turnpike. Will not some one take the matter into consideration and make a motion?"

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Three battles have taken place between Col. Cole's command on Powder River and the Indians, in the last of which the redskins were completely routed, and lost many of their powerful chiefs.

Only 46 prisoners now remain in the Old Capitol.

The Supreme Court in Albany has decided that the shares of Stockholders in a National Bank, when the capital stock of the bank is invested in Government securities, are exempt from taxation, while the Supreme Court in the Fifth District have decided the reverse.

It has been decided that, to entitle soldiers when discharged for wounds to the whole of their bounty, as if they had served out their full term, the wounds for which they were discharged must have been received during the term of enlistment which they were serving out when discharged.

The cotton, wool and carpet mills of Lowell, Mass., employ 2,237 males and 2,859 females and produced last year $16,484,157 worth of fabrics.

Major-Gen. Hooker was married on the 2d inst., in Cincinnati, to Miss Olivia Groesbeck of that city.

A "coal at cost" company has been organized in Syracuse, N. Y., with a capital of $200,000, in shares of $5 each.

Gen. Grant said recently that the Government would soon vindicate the Monroe doctrine in Mexico by giving Maximilian notice to leave.

A plot among 225 white and black criminals to escape from the Washington jail was discovered on the 2nd inst., in time to prevent its success.

Ralph Waldo Emerson lost his entire property by the Concord Bank robbery, except his homestead.

An embasy from the Bey of Tunis arrived in New York on the 4th inst., on its way to Washington under charge of Mr. Perry, United States Consul at Tunis.

The railroad Presidents of the Ohio and Mississippi, Little Miami, Ohio Central and Pennsylvania Central have engaged to construct 60 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Lawrence, Kansas, by May 1, 1866.

The Drug warehouses of Messrs. French & Richards, Philadelphia, valued at $300,000, were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The equinoctial storm has been very mild throughout the Northern States, but very severe along the Gulf coast. At Grand Chemin, La., the country is submerged by backwater from the Gulf, and at Galveston, Texas, houses, trees, and fences have been blown down, and many persons killed by falling timbers.

There is trouble on the Texan frontier from the depredations of the Indians and bushwhackers.

Twenty-five planters are under arrest at Vicksburg, charged with either maltreating or killing their former slaves.

Frequent depredations are committed by the guerrillas along the Tombigbee River upon boats loaded with cotton.

A large petition is on its way to Washington from Texas, praying for the pardon of Jeff. Davis.

"Duke" Gwin and ex-Gov. Clark of Mo., have given themselves up to the United States forces.

The cotton crop in Texas is being greatly injured by the army worm. In many districts there will not be more than a fourth crop. In Mississippi the crop is also very poor.

The Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana has declared that judicial officers who deal justly by the negroes will not be interfered with by that bureau.

A national re-union of the Masonic fraternity will be held at an early day either at Baltimore or Richmond.

Swedish emigrants are settling largely in Virginia. They have just formed a town in the eastern part of the State, near the James River, called "Stockholm."

Suits are to be instituted by the Post Office Department against such Postmasters in the Southern States as were indebted to the United States at the breaking out of the Rebellion.

The number of pardons granted during the last week of September was three times greater than of any previous month.

Montgomery Blair asserts in a letter of the 30th ult., that just previous to the fall of Sumter, Gen. Lee was offered the command of the United States forces in the field.

The Episcopal Churches of Alabama have been closed by the military on account of the disloyal tendencies of their clergy.

The Richmond Commercial Bulletin has been suppressed for libelling President Johnson.

The Missouri River, at Lexington, Mo., is returning to the channel it deserted 15 years ago.

Gov. Allison of Florida has been released from Fort Delaware.

The desks used by the members of the late Confederate House of Representatives were sold at auction in Richmond lately, at from 25 to 50 cents each.

In Knoxville, Tenn., last week, a white sergeant was ordered to halt by a negro guard and failing to obey, the negro shot him, and the ball, passing through his breast, killed another person.

Seventy-six thousand Government rations were distributed among destitute families in Richmond in September.

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad across the "Pan-handle" of Virginia has been completed.

The Virginia Congressional candidates are declining by the wholesale, being unable to take the test-oath.

Cotton to the value of $300,000 was burned at Memphis, Tenn., on the 30th ult.

There are lawsuits enough in every county in East Tennessee to keep a continuous sitting of the courts for three years.

Nine counties in Arkansas contain 42,756 negroes, of whom 40,000 are employed.

Four thousand colored troops are to be mustered out of the service in Kentucky.

Gov. Clark of Mississippi has been released from Fort Pulaski.

The property in the South now held as abandoned and confiscated is to be restored upon proof of ownership.

A large Fenian demonstration took place at Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th.

The U. S. troops have been ordered to ocupy and garrison Bath, Floyd, Morgan and Wolf Counties, Ky., to put down the guerillas, who are rampant there.

Gen. Humphreys has been elected Governor of Mississippi. The Legislature will be opposed to negro suffrage and admitting negro testimony in the courts.

Col. McLean, the Democratic candidate, has been re-elected Delegate to Congress from Montana.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The reports of Great Britain during the first six months of the year 1864 amounted to £78,047,586; and for the corresponding months of 1865, £74,128,638. British exports to the United States during the first period were £12,027,483; and during the second £6,214,947.

Judah P. Benjamin, Rebel Secretary of State, is about to betake himself to the English Bar.

Cholera is making alarming progress in France, and the people of Toulon are fleeing on account of the plague.

In England the cattle disease continues its ravages, and on the Continent a similar malady has attacked the poultry with very fatal effects.

The vintage has commenced in France and an abundant crop of wine is certain.

In Algeria the cotton-fields give promise of an abandunt crop.

The recently published foreign correspondence shows that the Chinese Government forbade the Alabama and other Rebel cruisers entering its ports.

Herr Von Bismark, Prime Minister to Prusia, has received the rank of Count and a visit of congratulation from the King.

Fenianism is still the subject of much comment in England and Ireland. Thirty-one persons have been arrested in Dublin, and large rewards are offered for the arrest of suspected parties who have fled to England. The baggage of all passengers from America is searched. It is said the British Government derived from Mr. Seward important information in regard to the Fenian movement.

The tendency of U. S. securities in Europe is upward. Five-twenties were quoted in London, on the 20th ult., at 68⅜ @ 68¾.

Earl Russel has addressed a circular to the European governments, denouncing the Slave Trade as piracy, and suggesting that punishing it as such be proposed to their several Legislatures.

The war news from the River Platte continues favorable to the Paraguayans, who have now occupied the Argentine province of Corrientes, and annexed it to Paraguay. On the River Uraguay they have also been successful, and have occupied the important town of Uraguayana, and crossed the River Ibicuy into Brazil.

Marquis Tagliocarne, Italian Minister to Spain, has been formally recoguized.

The Imperial Government of Mexico has issued a paper warning foreign citizens against the loans of the Republican Government.

Earl Russell and Drouyn de L'Huys express decided dissatisfaction with the Gastien Convention charging upon Austria and Prussia the violation of the treaties of 1815 and 1852.

The Duchy of Lauenburg has been formally annexed to Prussia.

A meeting of American bond-holders has been held lately at Frankfort, Germany, with the view of placing the soundness of American finance before foreign powers in a clearer light.

Fenianism is still the absorbing topic in England and Ireland, and the discovery that the organization extended to the ranks of the British army has caused much uneasiness. The government organs assert that the United States Government is strongly opposed to the Fenians, and will do all in its power to defeat them.

The Italian Minister of the Interior has announced that a measure will be presented in the new Parliament for the suppression of religious bodies and the readjustment of ecclesiastical property.

Warlike preparations in Montenegro have induced the Porte of Turkey to send reenforcements to the frontier. Omar Pasha's presence in Vienna is believed to be in connection with these movements.

In San Domingo the death penalty for political offenses has been abrogated, newspapers are being started, and the prospects of the country are in every way encouraging.

The Imperial Government of Mexico has issued decrees appropriating $400,000 fo building a street-railroad; proclaiming Mexico open to immigration from all countries, and establishing military colonies along the route between the capital and Vera Cruz. A national industrial exhibition is to be held in the city of Mexico in May next.

The forces engaged in the Brazil-Paraguayan war number 111,000, of which Brazil has 55,000 and Paraguay 56,000.

The sales of cotton in Liverpool for the week ending Sept. 22 were 188,000 bales. The stock in port is 350,000 bales, of which 23,000 are American.

Sir Henry Bulwer has resigned his position as Minister in Turkey, and has been succeeded by Lord Lyons.

The Cholera is increasing in the Turkish provinces. Two American Missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Dodd and the Rev. Mr. Morgan o Antioch died recently at Marsopan.

The Confederate General Parsons and his family were recently murdered in Mexico.

Two hundred slaves have been landed on the Island of Auguilla, to be transported to Cuba.

The Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) iron works, with a capacity for turning out $100,000 worth of work yearly, are approaching completion.

In knocking down a modern villa built on the site of an antique Roman dwelling, some fragments have been found which fill up certain passages wanting in the "Annals of Tacitus." Also a few unpublished pages of the "Republic" of Cicero, and some fragments of the lost books of Livy have been found in an old convent.

The second volume of Napoleon's "History of Julius Cæsar" will soon be published.

M. Claudet, one of the oldest and best of the London photographers, has received from the Emperor Napoleon the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The once formidable Taeping rebellion in China is gradually dying out; but the Nyen-fei rebellion, raging for some time past in the northern provinces, has assumed proportions that threaten the existence of the Empire. English and French papers advocate the establishment of a European Government over the Chinese.

The emigration from Germany to the United States is on the increase. The German Liberals are becoming more and more dissatisfied with their situation in the Fatherland.

In Constantinople recently a revolt of the women took place against the municipal authorities. A child was brought for burial to a place in which interment had lately been forbidden, and on the police attempting to prevent the burial, the women turned out in force and assailed them with stones, crockery, &c The Bey finally ordered the police to permit the interment.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Democratic State Convention of Luiosiana has nominated Gov. Wells for re-election, and appealed to the Government for universal amnesty, prompt restoration of Rebels to citizenship and compensation for slaves fired by the Emancipation Proclamation.

Every county, save one, in Connecticut, voted against the Negro Suffrage Amendment. The total majority against it is about 6,000.

Gen. Banks, in a speech to the citizens of Lawrence, Mass:, on the 2d, said that President Johnson's policy was too lenient, and would be disastrous to the country.

The State Convention of Georgia will meet on the 25th.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Nineteenth Session of the Free-will Baptist General Conference will be held in Lewiston, Me., commencing on Oct. 4, and continuing one week. It embraces churches in the United States, Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The Episcopal General Convention will commence its sessions on the 4th inst., in Philadelphia. It will be the first General Episcopal Convention held since the beginning of the Rebellion, and the call is addressed to every diocese in the Union. Many of the leading clergymen from the South will be present.

The 56th annual session of the American Board of Foreign Missions began on the 3d at Chicago, and closes on the 6th.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of Tennessee commenced on the 4th. It is expected to be the largest assembly since the war.

The General Assembly of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened on the 4th at Philadelphia. An interesting session is expected.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The National debt amounts to $2,744,947,726, on which interest is $137,529,216. During the past month the debt has been reduced $12,742,000, the interest over $500,000, and the legal tender currency in circulation, $6,012,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified holders of certificates of indebtedness which mature before Jan. 1, 1866, of compound interest notes, of the readiness of the Department to exchange for them, to the extent of $50,000,000, six per cent 5-20 year bonds at three per cent premium.

The Treasury Department receipts from Internal Revenue for the quarter ending on the 30th ult., are $93,760,425.

During the month of September, currency to the amount of $4,725,760 was issued by the Government, making the total $191,411,480.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., October 13.

Flour	$9.50a10.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75	Sugar	18a25
Corn	50	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	50	Feathers	65
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	18a20	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. JOHN CESSNA to Miss HETTIE BORTZ, both of Cumberland Valley, Bedford Co.

DIED.

Died on the 2nd, at the residence of her son Wm. Phillips in Bedford township, Mrs. EVE STUCKEY, aged about 75 years.

The deceased was an intelligent Christian woman, and has gone to her reward in a better world.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.
Came to the premises of the subscriber in Napier township, on or about the 1st. of October, a RED and WHITE SPOTTED COW, marked with a notch in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Oct. 13.-1t* DAVID BORDER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James C. Devore, Executor of the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all interested can attend if they think proper.
Oct. 13.-3t. JOHN LUTZ, Auditor.

BRIDGE LETTING.
The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, in the premises, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24TH 1865, to the lowest and best bidder, a covered bridge to be built across Bobb's Creek, near Mowry's Mill, in Union township. Plan and specifications will be exhibited on day of sale.
By order of the Commissioners.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.
Oct. 13.—2t.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The subscriber, living in Union township will expose to public sale on the premises upon which he resides on
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1865,
the following described real estate, viz.:
All that piece or parcel of land known as the "George Bowser tract" in said township containing
160 Acres of Land,
more or less, of which thirty-eight acres are cleared and under excellent fence. The balance is well timbered and contains as good a
VEIN OF IRON ORE
as is to be found in the State, with a
TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE
and FRAME BARN thereon erected. There is a spring of excellent water on the premises, also an ORCHARD OF FRUIT.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms one third in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments secured by judgment bonds.
2t. ANTHONY BOWSER.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

FOR RENT.—The
WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Situate in the Borough of Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., will be for rent after the first of April next. The house is the largest and best adapted for hotel purposes of any other in this section of the State. A good stable, ice house, and other out buildings are attached. A large business has been done at this hotel for years, and can be greatly increased. Few, if any hotels in the State, outside of the large towns, afford better inducements to an energetic landlord than this. Application may be made to the subscriber, at his residence, at Juniata Woolen Factory, Snake Spring township, Bedford county, Pa., or to John Lutz, Esq., Bedford, Pa.
MICHAEL LUTZ,
Oct. 13.-tf Bedford, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.
LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!
TRY IT!
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.
Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.
Manufactured and warranted by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17:1y PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Real Estate in Middle Woodberry tp.
The undersigned will sell at public sale in the town of Woodberry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1865,
Twenty-Five Acres
and allowance of unimproved land, situate about one mile and a half north west from said town of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, Philip S. Croft, — Myers, and others, and all susceptible of cultivation.
Title indisputable. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. Deed to be delivered on payment of purchase money.
TERMS: One-half of purchase money on day of sale, and the other half three months thereafter.
GEORGE R. HOLSINGER, Esq., is authorized to conduct the sale for the undersigned.
Oct. 12, 1865. F. JORDAN.

Goods Suitable for Holliday Presents.
HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH Stteet,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
Oct. 6.:3m.

SEVEN TEACHERS WANTED.
The School Board of Hopewell township desire to employ seven Common School Teachers for the approaching school term of four months. $35 a month will be paid for a certificate containing all figure 1's; and 50 cents will be deducted for each figure in excess. JAMES PIPER,
Yellow Creek P.O., Oct. 6, 1865:3t Secretary

REAL ESTATE AT
PRIVATE SALE.
The subscriber offers at private sale,
A Lot of Ground
in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on the wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.
For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
D. F. BUCK.
New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE MORRISON'S COVE LAND.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Schnebley, late of Fulton county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on
TUESDAY THE 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, (1865,) at 1 o'clock, p. m., all that certain valuable
LIMESTONE FARM
or tract of Land situate in Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Sharp's heirs, David Stuckey, Samuel Teeter and others, containing about ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES, strict measure, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered. Having a LOG DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, &c. thereon erected. There is also a good Spring of water on the premises.
Also, there will be sold at the same time all that certain
LOT OF GROUND
situate near Lafayettsville in South Woodberry township, adjoining lands of John B. Furry, David Dilts, Peter Shimer and others, containing THREE ACRES, more or less, with a PLANK DWELLING HOUSE thereon erected.
Terms made known on day of sale by
BENJAMIN F. SIPE,
SUSAN SCHNEBLEY,
Oct. 6.:4t Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE MORRISON'S COVE LAND.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on
TUESDAY THE 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, (1865,) at 11 o'clock a.m., all that certain valuable
LIMESTONE FARM,
or tract of land, situate in Morrison's Cove, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Garber, David Stuckey, Jacob Schnebley's heirs and others, containing
EIGHTY-EIGHT ACRES,
nett measure, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, and in good state of cultivation, with a GOOD TWO STORY PLANK DWELLING HOUSE, new Bank Barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected. There are also, two never failing Springs of excellent water, and an Apple Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.
DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
Administrator and Trustee,
for the sale of Geo. Sharp's real estate.
TERMS—One third to remain in the property during the life time of the widow, at the option of the purchaser, he paying the interest thereon annually, balance one-half in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.
Oct. 6.:4t.

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell his HOUSE AND LOT situate in the Borough of Bloody Run, Pa.
The house is nearly new, containing six rooms, adjoining which is a large cabinet shop and store room, with a well of excellent and never failing water at the door. The lot is highly improved with stable, smoke-house, and other out buildings thereon erected. There is fifty-six grape vines, apple, plumb and other fruit trees. This is perhaps the most desirable situation in the interior of the state for a cabinet maker, it being the only shop of the kind in the place.
Also, **One Tract of Land** containing five acres, and allowance, adjoining the said Borough, three acres of which are cleared and the whole under fence, there is sufficient water on this lot to run a saw-mill the greater portion of the year. Should this five acre lot remain unsold until the first of January, 1866, it will then be sold at public sale.
Bloody Run is a thriving business place, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Broad Top R.R., and the Southern Pa. R. R. is now being laid out through the town.
Terms easy. For further particulars apply to
MORITZ KLAHRE,
Bloody Run, Pa.
☞ Possession given the first of April, 1866.
Oct. 6, 1865.:tf

VALUABLE BROAD TOP
COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
Estate of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased.
THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the Administrators of the estate of said deceased, will sell peremptorily, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the "PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE," the following described coal lands, late of said deceased, to wit:
No. 3. Containing
154 Acres and 92 Perches,
neat measure, situate in Broad Top township, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long.
No. 4. Containing
238 Acres and 122 Perches,
neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid; and warranted in the name of John Sook.
No. 5. Containing
178 Acres and 22 Perches,
neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid, in the name of William Lane.
No. 6. Containing
404 Acres and 51 Perches,
neat measure, in the township aforesaid, and warranted to William Foster.
No. 7. Containing
180 Acres and 7 Perches,
neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of John McClain.
No. 8. Containing
363 Acres and 35 Perches,
neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in in the name of Thomas M. Long.
Tracts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 are situated contiguous, on Sandy Run, which empties into the Raystown branch of the Juniata, near above Hopewell; on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a branch of which road has been graded up said run to or near said land. These six tracts are all good coal lands and form one of the best coal estates in the Broad Top coal field, and can be mined on Sandy Run, and Six Mile Run. They can be mined together, or each of the tracts can be mined separately, advantageously.
No. 6, is situated several miles from the above tracks, near the head of Sandy Run; is a good coal tract and set with excellent timber.
A map of the lands can be seen or had by applying to M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.
Any further information desired before the sale can be had by addressing the Administrators, at Lancaster, or the Hon. Samuel L. Russel, at Bedford, Pa.
TERMS: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on the 1st day of January, 1866.
W. CARPENTER,
H. B. SWARR,
Administrators
de bonis non of John N. Lane, dec'd.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.
Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, by virtue of the authority and direction in said will contained, will sell at public outcry upon the premises,
On Tuesday, the 14th of November next,
(1865) all the following described two
Valuable Farms
or tracts of land, to-wit:
The one thereof, being formerly the Mansion property of the said deceased, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Frederick Reininger, George W. Vickroy, and others, containing about 250 Acres, more or less, about 175 acres thereof cleared and under fence, and in good state of cultivation, with a good two story **Frame Weather-Boarded Dwelling House,** a large frame Barn, a good Stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, and other out buildings thereon erected. There is also a large spring of excellent water convenient to the house. A large apple orchard and other choice fruit, viz: peaches, pears, cherries and grapes upon the premises.
Also, at the same time and place, there will be sold one other tract of land, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Daniel Heck, Geo. Rininger, Tobias Barnes, and other, containing about
106 Acres and 43 Perches,
more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, the balance of the tract is well covered with Pine, Oak, Chestnut and other valuable timber. There is also a Spring of good water upon the premises.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when terms will be made known by
GEORGE H. SLEEK, Executor
of the last will &c. of Joseph W. Sleek, dec'd.
Oct. 6.

TRUSTEES' SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, within two miles of Palo Alto, in Londonderry township, Bedford county, Penn'a, on
FRIDAY THE 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, the following described
Valuable Real Estate,
late the property of Jacob Cook, dec'd:
No. I.
All that certain well known and valuable tract of land, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, Penn'a., formerly known as the Charles Hoyman property, adjoining lands of Jas. Mattingly and others, containing 122 acres and 100 perches, more or less, of which about 100 acres are cleared and under good cultivation; about 30 acres of excellent bottom land, about 20 acres in meadow, with a
Frame House, Barn and Grist Mill
in good running order, a new SAW MILL, millhouse, cooper-shop, wagon-shed, corn-crib, and other buildings thereon erected. There is also an apple orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.
No. II.
A tract of mountain land, well timbered, containing about 425 acres, adjoining the above.
No. III.
A tract of land situate in same township, adjoining lands of Henry Cook, Jacob Wilt and others, containing 141 acres and 82 perches, more or less, about five acres cleared, with a log house thereon erected.
TERMS—One third on the 1st of April, 1866, when deed will be made and possession delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds upon the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. DENNIS COOK,
JESSE COOK,
Oct. 6.:4t Trustees.

DRESS GOODS.
Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES,
of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.
Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flaunel for sale at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

SUNDRIES.
EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c. &c. for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

SHAWLS.
WATERLOO, HIGHLAND PLAID, LONG and BLACK WOOL and THIBET, and ZEPHYR SHAWLS, for sale at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 28, 1865.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.
WEST PROVIDENCE AND BLOODY RUN (Bloody Run) and EAST PROVIDENCE (Householder's) SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
LONDONDERRY (Bridgeport) and CUMBERLAND VALLEY (Centreville) MONDAY, October 16.
HARRISON (Buffalo Mills) Tuesday, Oct. 17.
JUNIATA (Buena Vista) Wednesday, Oct. 18.
SCHELLSBURG and NAPIER (Schellsburg) Thursday, Oct. 19.
ST. CLAIR (Eight Square) Friday, Oct. 20.
UNION (Mowry's Mills) Saturday, Oct. 21.
SOUTH WOODBERRY (Enterprise) Monday Oct. 23.
MIDDLE WOODBERRY (Woodberry) Tuesday, Oct. 24.
LIBERTY (Stonerstown) Wednesday, Oct. 25.
BROAD TOP (Hopewell) and HOPEWELL (Dasher's) Thursday, Oct. 26.
SNAKE SPRING (Hartley's) Friday, Oct. 27.
MONROE (Fletcher's) Saturday, Oct. 28.
COLERAIN (Brick Church) Monday, Oct. 30.
BEDFORD BOROUGH and BEDFORD TOWNSHIP and special examination for all who could not attend any of the above (Bedford) Tuesday, Oct. 31.
Examinations to begin promptly at 9 o'clock. *Those wishing to be examined must be present at that time.* J. W. DICKERSON,
Sept. 29, 1865. Co. Supt.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.
2d Division (Bedford County,) 16th Collection District, Penn'a.
NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this district having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufactuer's Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at the POST OFFICE in Bedford, on or before the 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER.
PENALTIES.
"All persons who fail to pay their taxes, at the date above specified will be notified by mail, and a fee of Twenty Cents will be added for such notice, then *a Penalty of ten per cent will be added,* and a warrant will be issued collecting the tax and penalty with heavy costs."
All persons who shall fail in like manner to take out their licenses, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount* of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.
☞ Nothing but Government funds will be received.
J. K. BOWLES,
Deputy Collector, 2d Division, 16th District Pa.
Collector's Office, Bedford, Sept. 27, 1865.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of Sept. A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of Moses A. Points, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Points, late of Union township, deceased, to wit: David Points, residing in Bedford county; Samuel Points, living in Oregon when last heard from; John Points, residence not known; Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkheimer; Daniel Points, living in the State of Illinois; Henry Points, residing in the State of Indiana, De Kalb county, and George W. Points, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the third Monday, 20th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
[L. S.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1865.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, Oct. 6, 1865.:4t

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of

Farm, Garden & Household.

MAKE FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE.

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmers should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work, they should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral and respectable; and in the long run, may be made profitable. The farmer should keep good stock and out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many in the cities and professional life covet a rural home.

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Nine-tenths of the human diseases arise from cold and intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable, so is fresh air, deliberation at the dinner table and rest after a meal.

4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music and reading should all be brought to bear upon the in-door family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. Home should be a sanctuary so holy and happy that children will love it, women delight in it, manhood crave it, and old age enjoy it. There would be less desertions of homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were or dained to go with it.—*Auburn Journal.*

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MONTH.

Grain has ripened and has been gathered by the careful husbandman, seeds of wild plants neglected by man, are matured and being scattered, ready to be covered with falling leaves, or already hidden in crevices of the soil, from which new life will awaken at the touch of Spring; insects have taken their winter-form; the birds are hastening to more genial climates, and everything warns the provident farmer to finish what yet remains under his hand. It is not too late to save much vexatious labor next year, by cleaning up hedge rows, and clumps of weeds, which should be burned to destroy the ripened seeds. If crops are all housed, draining now where needed may give a week's start in the season of plowing. The present prices of grain may continue, but if gold comes down as it should, and ultimately must, those who have threshed and marketed their grain early, will have most satisfactory returns. Thanksgiving is but few weeks distant, and the best fattened poultry will bring tip-top prices. Let our readers take the hint, and have their turkeys, chickens, geese and ducks ready. In fine "What thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," for the chilling storms will soon herald the approach of Winter.

Agricultural Reading.—The days are now shortening and the nights lengthening. If a farmer is diligent and ambitious, he can find at least a few hours daily to read.

Animals.—Feed fattening animals well this month, as they will fatten much faster before cold weather comes on. Store animals of all kinds also need particular attention, feed them well and protect them from storms.

Barns.—See that no corner, or portion of the foundation rests on the ground, or is exposed to wet that will shortly cause decay. Sometimes a projecting corner stone will con duct rain inwards against the sill, and rot i in a few years.

Butter.—Now is the best time to pack butter for next winter. See that jars, or tubs are thoroughly cleansed. A spoonful of clean, white sugar to a pound of butter, put in at the last working, will improve the quality even of good butter, and cause it to bring a higher price.

Calves and Colts.—Give colts and calves good feed, access to salt and pure water daily, and a shed during cold storms. It is ruinous policy to allow young animals to grow poor in autumn.

Cows.—Milch cows will very likely need a little extra feed, or their full flow of milk may not be maintained. Let them have the benefit of the *best* pastures; when there is any choice. If fed four quarts of wheat bran or corn meal daily, or two quarts of the two mixed, the quantity of milk will be increased.

Corn.—Cut up the stalks at the roots, before dead ripe; but before cutting go through the field and select ears for seed, tying a red string around those ears that ripen first. If you desire to procure seed of a neighbor, now is the best time to do it. Seed corn should never be set in large stooks, nor put in cribs with other ears. As soon as fit to husk, braid it by the husks in long strings, and suspend with wire, so that mice and red squirrels can not reach it.

Horses.—Let working horses be stabled during cold and stormy nights. They will not eat grass all night. When they work all day, turn them to grass two hours at night, and early in the morning, and they will do better, and not destroy half as much grass with their feet. One cold and stormy night in October will injure a tender horse more than a month's work.

Hogs.—Feed well with cooked meal and fruit or vegetables. Let fattening swine and brood sows have access, at all times, to clean water, dry apartments, and a small plot of clean and dry ground. Swine are naturally much neater in their habits than horses and neat cattle.

Implements. Have a place for every tool and implement, and let every laborer understand that his days's work is not done, till his tools are well cleaned and put in the proper place under shelter. Rust often wears out more tools than work does.

Indian Corn.—Husk the ears and secure the stalks for fodder as soon as possible, after the grain is well cured. Let nothing be wasted.

Meadows.—Top-dress this month with any kind of fertilizing material. It is better to harrow in bone dust, guano, or home made poudrette.

Plowing.—Fall plowing heavy soils, and any kind of soil, where there are many weeds, may be done at any period before winter. Where there are Canada thistles, Ox-eye Daisies, or Quack grass, plow deep with narrow furrows. Always keep a plow in good condition, to work well.

Potatoes.—Exposure to air, sun-light, and too much heat will soon destroy the excellence of the best potatoes. If put in a dark place, they will usually keep better than in a light one.

Poultry.—Feed well while the warm weather continues, as they will fatten much faster and eat less grain than when it becomes cold. —*American Agriculturist.*

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Nancy Fry by her next friend Philip Rhoads vs. Jeremiah Fry.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862. Plu. Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

And now to wit, Sept. 4th, 1865, the Court, on motion of G. H. SPANG, Esq., attorney for the above named Nancy A. Fry, the above named libellant, grant a Rule on the above named Jeremiah Fry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii, should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday the 20th day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

ATTEST: JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pedford, Pa., Sept. 13, 1965.

Same vs. Same	No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862. Pluries Subpœna in Libel for Divorce—issued to November Term, 1865.

On motion, E. M. ALSIP appointed Commissioner to take testimony, find facts and make return at next Term, Nov. 20th, 1865.

TO JEREMIAH FRY AND ALL PARTIES INTERESTED.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed as above stated will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday the 14th day of October, A. D. 1865, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

E. M. ALSIP,
Sept. 15, 1865.-4t. *Commissioner.*

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his Woolen manufactory, situate within one mile of New Baltimore, in Allegheny township, Somerset Co., Pa. The property consists of the factory building, with all the requisite machinery for doing country carding and fulling, including a good Parsons' Shearing Machine, a good Log Dwelling House and Log Barn. Also,

Fifty Acres of Land,

about thirty-five acres cleared and under fence, of which twenty-five acres are good meadow. Thi property lies on the proposed route of the South ern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad, and the water power is one of the best within a circuit of thirty-miles, having thirty six to forty feet of fall on a never failing stream of water. For further information address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa. JOHN LUTZ.

Sept. 22, 1865.-tf.

MILROY CLAIMS. MILROY CLAIMS. MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1865, the following described real estate, late the property of Mary Gruber, dec'd, viz:

A PIECE OF LAND

in South Woodberry township, in said county, adjoining lands of Henry Eversole, David Stuckey and Benjamin Yoder, containing THIRTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, of which 21 acres are cleared and under fence, the remainder being Woodland.

TERMS.—One-third at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

JACOB GRUBER,
Sept. 22.-4t Adm'r of Mary Gruber, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, appointed by the said Court Trustee to sell the real estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty township, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1865, all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

late the property of the said Michael Reed, dec'd, situate in the said township of Liberty, and county of Bedford aforesaid, containing about

One Hundred and Forty Acres,

of which Sixty Acres are cleared, with a FRAMED LOG HOUSE, BANK BARN, SPRING HOUSE, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, an Apple Orchard. Adjoining lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh and Alexander McDonald.

TERMS.—Cash at the confirmation of the sale at November Court.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.
Sept. 22.:3t JOHN MAJOR, Trustee.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.
May 19. 1865.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.

$15,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &

SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.
HARDWARE, House - Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS
AND
COAL OIL.

Pocket Books and Pipes.

THE FINEST
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost. Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.
NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.
WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
North East Corner
FOURTH and MARKET Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in Store, a large Stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES.
Sept. 22.-2m.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

CARPETING.

ALL WOOL, RAG, LIST, HEMP and VENITIAN CARPETING. Also, 3-4, 4-4, 5-5, 6-4 and 8-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of extra quality, cheap at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 28, 1865.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Express.	P. M.	Mail.	A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. Mail.	P. M.	Express	P. M.
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives	
6 10		8 00		Huntingdon.....	12 01		6 20	
6 27		8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44		5 57	
6 34		8 24		Pleasant Grove.	11 37		5 50	
6 48		8 38		Marklesburg.....	11 23		5 36	
7 02		8 52		Coffee Run.....	11 10		5 22	
7 09		8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02		5 15	
7 21		9 11		Cove	10 49		5 04	
7 25		9 15		Fisher's Summit.	10 45		5 00	
Arrives		Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves	
7 40		9 30		Saxton	10 30		4 45	
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives	
7 50		9 40			10 20		4 35	
8 10		10 00		Riddlesburg.....	10 00		4 15	
8 18		10 08		Hopewell.....	9 52		4 07	
8 30		10 20		Piper's Run.....	9 40		3 55	
8 45		10 35		Hamilton.....	9 25		3 40	
8 57		10 47		Bloody Run.....	9 13		3 28	
Arrives		Arrives					Leaves.	
9 00		10 50		Mount Dallas...	9 10		3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives		
10 40	Saxton.....	9 20	4 30	
10 55	Coalmont.....	9 05	4 15	
11 00	Crawford.....	8 55	4 05	
Arrives		Leaves.		
11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00	
	Broad Top City.			

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.tf

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks, Flowers and Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' and	Gents Furnishing Goods Bead Gimps and Ornaments, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Notions and Small Wares,

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865,

the real estate of JACOB SHUSS, dec'd, consisting of

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, of land, in Snake Spring township, about 75 acres cleared, 10 of which are good meadow, the balance being well timbered; adjoining lands of Jacob Lingenfelter, Henry Hershberger and others. The improvements are a story and a half log

Dwelling House and Double Log Barn,

and other out-buildings. There are also TWO ORCHARDS OF CHOICE FRUIT, containing from 150 to 200 trees. There are five or six Springs of never failing water on the farm.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock a. m., when the terms will be made known.

Sep. 22-3t DANIEL SHUSS, Adm'r.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL
CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

☞ SYMPTOMS: ☜

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of Consumption, in Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities, such as Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature or too Frequent Menstruation.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes "*tonics*," "*iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine*," &c.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y.
Oct. 21., 1864. 1y.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,65.1yr.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East,